product have pushed up the regions market share;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank International economic division has stated that introduction of reforms in India has set growth in South Asia towards a higher path;

(c) if so, whether Government have decided to continue the reforms in the same manner or are considering certain changes; and

(d) if so, the changes that are likely to be incorporated in the new economic policy?

THE MINISTER FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) "Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries" 1996 which is an annual report of the World Bank prepared by its International Economics Department has indicated that "India, which accounts for 80 per cent of the region's GDP, continued to draw substantial benefits from the trade and investment liberalization undertaken after the 1991 balance of payments crisis". The same report also shows that, in 1994 as well as in 1995, growth of GDP in India has exceeded that of South Asia as a whole, which has helped to pull up the overall growth rate of the South Asian region.

(c) and (d) The present governemt's policy on economic reforms is outlined in the Common Minimum Programme. The economic policy of the government can be broadly described as 'growth with social justice.'

Foreign Aided Projects in Gujarat

338. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number with location of the foreign aided projects being implemented in Gujarat;

(b) the amount released so far for the projects (Project-wise) and the target fixed for completion thereof during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(c) the ratio of amount being shared provided for these projects by the State Government (project-wise) and the concerned foreign aid giving agencies; and

(d) whether cost escalation is involved in any case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMPAMY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. CHIDANBARAM) (a) to (c) Information is given in the Statement attached. *(see* below)

(d) These projects are in varying stages of implementation and the total cost escalation, if any, will be known only after the projects are completed.

Statement

Name of the State Sector Project	Name of the International Funding Agency	Location of Project Activities	A.C.A. Released So Far (In Lakhs)	Targetted date For Completion of Project	Ratio of Project Cost Shared by State Govt. And Foreign Aid Agency	Remarks
1. Technician Education Project	IDA (World Bank)	All Over State	5192.99	31-6-98	30:70	
2. Integrated Watershed Development (Plains)	IDA (World Bank)	All Over State	73.52	31-3-98	30:70	
3. Hydrology Project	IDA (World Bank)	All Over State	0.00	31-3-2002	13:87	New Project

Name of the Sector	State Project	Name of the International Funding Agency	Location of Project Activities	A.C.A. Released So Far (In Lakhs)	Targetted date For Completion of Project	Ratio of Project Cost Shared by State Govt. And Foreign Aid Agency	Remarks
4.	Gujrat Aforestation Project	OECF-Japan	All Over State	0.00	26-3-2004	15:85	• New Project
5.	Ship-breaking at Pipavav Port	OECF-Japan	Pipavav Port	0.00	26-3-2003	15:85	New Project
6.	Gujarat-Water Supply (Lathi Lillya)	Netherlands	Lathi Liliya	805.00	31-3-97	100% donor funded*	
7.	Gujarat-water Supply (Santhalpur-II)	Netherlands	Santhalpur	777.80	31-3-97	100% donor funded*	
8.	Gujarat Water Supply (Sami Harij)	Netherlands	Sami Harij	1581.60	31-3-97	100% donor funded*	
9.	Salinity Ingress Prevention in Gujarat	Netherlands	All Over State	0.00	10-5-97	100% donor funded*	
10.	Training Women in Agriculture	Nether lands	All Over State	360.00	31-1-97	100% donor funded*	

* Only establishment cost being borne by State Government.

विभिन्न मूल्य सूचकांकों में अन्तर

339. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक, औद्योगिक श्रमिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक और खेतिहर मजदूर उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में अन्तर रहता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक सूचकांक की गणना करते समय कुल कितनी-कितनी वस्तुओं की कीमतों को शामिल किया जाता है;

(घ) क्या देश में जनवरी, 1991 से दिसम्बर, 1995 तक थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में 50.7%, औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में 53.6% तथा ग्रामीण खेतिहर मजदूरों के उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में 61.4% तक की वृद्धि 1981-82 वर्ष के मूल्यों के आधार पर हुई है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का अनुमान क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) तीनों सूचकांकों की श्रृंखला में अन्तर मुख्यतया उनमें शामिल वस्तुओं के समूह की संरचना तथा उनके सापेक्ष महत्व के कारण है। थोक मूल्य सूचकांक सभी व्यापारिक वस्तुओं की 447 वस्तुओं के थोक मूल्यों की साप्ताहिक घट-बढ़ को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (आई डब्ल्यू) 260 वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं के खुदरा मूल्यों में मासिक घट-बढ़ को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है, जबकि उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (ए एल) में वर्ष 1960-61 के पुराने आधार पर केवल 60 वस्तुओं के खुदरा मूल्य शामिल हैं। प्रत्येक तीनों सूचकांकों की वस्तु संरचना सारणी I में सूचीबद्ध की गई है।